NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sout by mail will be at the shem.
THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy, \$7 per annum
THE WREELY HERALD, every Saturday, at six cents
pry, or \$3 per annum, the European Edition every Wednesde
is six cents per copy; \$4 per annum to any part of Great Britis
to to the Street Per copy; \$4 per annum to any part of Great Britis
12 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage;
britismia Edition on the lst, 11th and 21st of each month, at cult per copy, or \$2.75 per annum.
THE PANILY HERALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per cops, or 12 ne canum.

VOUNTERY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important

YOUNTERY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important

YOUNTERY or any quarter of the world; if used, will be
thereally poid or. 23-0er Foreign Correspondence are
Particularly Requestrad to Sale all Letters and PaceParticularly Requestrad to Sale all Letters and Pace-PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SHAL ALL DETTRIES AND FACE-AGES SENT USE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

As REFERENCE TO THE CONTROL OF THE CONTR

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE STRANGER-THE WOTER GARDEN, Broadway. - WANDERING MENSTREL

WALLACK'S THEATER, No. 844 Broadway. - RIVALS. LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.-THE MA-

NEW SOWERT THEATRE, BOWERT. -- IRKLAND'S GOLDEN Age -- Don Juan -- An Alexand Sacreton -- King and Dr. MARY PROVOSTS THEATRE, No. 485 Broadway.-

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway,—Com.

BRYANTS MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad WBLODEON CONCERT HALL, 539 Broadway.—Eque:

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway. - Songs GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway. - DRAWING

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway. - JEALOUS

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery. PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.

SOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway. -- BURLESQUES

New York, Friday, April 11, 186%.

THE SITUATION.

The intelligence from Yorktown to-day is of character to awaken the most intense anxiety, and fasten public attention upon that point as the scene of a coming struggle upon which the whole fate of the rebellion may hinge. A single day may now bring forth results of the most momentous importance. A conflict in which a quarter of a ion of men will be engaged, upon a battle ground strengthened by the enemies' defences. which cover the whole breadth of the peninsula from the York to the James rivers, and number five hundred guns, supported by an army which every hour is increasing by reinforcements from Richmond, cannot but prove the Wateries of the campaign. Our army will not present an unequal front to the enemy; and, fighting under the eye of their gallant young commander, General McClellan, whose sagacious plans have been crowned with victory in so many other quarters, the troops will unquestionably maintain a credit for courage and endurance in the coming fight commensurate with the reputation for discipline which they have already obtained while under the training of the Commander-in, Chief on the Potomac. Heretofore the wretched condition of the weather, the constant rains which have swollen the creeks and flooded the low lands, have deterred the operations of our troops. Meantime it has been ascertained steamers, the rebels are bringing heavy reinforcements from Richmond, and that they will have concentrated a hundred thousand men at Yorktown ere the fight begins. Gen. Jos. Johnston and Jeff. Davis are both reported to be there to superintend the approaching conflict. It is further rumored that the Merrimac, with her convoy, comprising the Jamestown, Yorktown and Teazer are watching an opportunity to come out from their position at Crancy Island some dark night and participate in the fight at Yorktown. With such preparations in progress, the approaching contest cannot but be looked for with even greater interest than the battle at Pittsburg, which was the crowning victory of our arms in the South-

The details which we give to-day of the late grand battle at Pittsburg Landing afford further proof that it was a well fought and terrific contest.

The President has issued a proclamation calling upon the people, of all religious denominations, to offer up prayers to Almighty God in their several places of worship upon the next Sabbath which shall succeed the receipt of the proclamation, thanking Him for the favors which have been granted to the nation, the successes which have attended the arms of the government armies, and imploring a speedy restoration of unity and peace to the country. This appeal from the Executive will, no doubt, meet with an obedient response in every quarter, not only in the Northern States. but in those portions of the border States and en the Atlantic coast where loyal communities have been rescued from the despotism of rebellion.

Later intelligence from Island No. 10 puts us in possession of the important fact that the surrender of that place has resulted in the capture of five thousand rebels, with one Major General (Makali), and three Brigadier Generals (Gault, Walker and Schaum). We also took about 56,000 solid shot and immense quantities of ammunition, together with two hundred hogshead of sugar and several hundred barrels of molasses, eighty cannon, four hundred wagons, one hundred and twenty-six horses, sixty mules, five thousand stand of arms, thirty pieces of light artillery, and great quantities of blankets and clothing.

Our army on the Rappahannock is doing well. The country between Manassas and Warrenton has been effectually cleared of rebel scouts.

Greatly to the advantage of our foraging parties, a great amount of hay, grain and straw has been found through Prince William county, which the army is taking possessies of, receipting for the same in one form. Brestsville is occupied by our forces. Many of the inhabitants remain, but appear indifferent to

reported to be intrenching themselves on the south bank of the Rappahannock.

Interesting news reaches us from New Mexico, by way of Kansas City. Despatches, dated at that place yesterday, state that the Texans had evacuated Santa Fe and were marching up the river. It was reported that Col. Canby had intercepted an express with orders to the commander of the Texan forces to evacuate the Territory and return to

Colonel Slough had left for Fort Union with fourteen hundred men, to make a junction with Colonel Canby.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, resolutions of the Mas sachusetts Legislature, approving of the joint resolution recommended by the President, in favor of extending pecuniary aid to States desirous of emancipating their slaves, were presented. A resolution, that the Secretary of War report what disposition has been made of the vessels captured by Gen. Burnside, was adopted. Notice was given of a bill amending the Fugitive Slave law. The bill establishing a line of steamskips between San Francisco and Shanghae was taken up, and Mr. Latham explained its objects. The consideration of the bill confiscating rebel property was then resumed. Mr. Willey, of Virginia, offered an amendment, appropriating \$5,000,000 for the colonization of negroes made free by the bill. This created a lively discussion, but no action was taken on the subject. A bill incorporating the North Pacific Railroad Company was introduced, and the Senate then went into executive

In the House of Representatives, a resolution expressing gratitude to Almighty God for the glorious triumph of the Union arms at Island No. 10 and Pittsburg Landing, and thanking the officers, soldiers and sailors for their gallantry and devotion in those contests, was presented by Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, and referred to the Military Committee in order that the names of all the commanding officers may be mentioned therein, as is customary in such cases. The Senate's amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill were reported back by the Ways and Means Committee. The amendments appropriating \$13,000,000 for ironclad steam vessels of war, and \$788,000 for the completion of the Stevens floating battery, were agreed to. The consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill was postponed till next Thursday. A resolution that, if the Senate concur, Congress will adjourn sine die on the third Monday in May, was adopted. A bill to facilitate the transportation of troops, mails and stores of the United States between Washing ton, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, was reported by the Military Committee and recommitted. In Committee of the Whole the bill regulating the franking privilege, the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and the resolution of the Committee on Foreign Affairs relative to neutral maritime rights, were discussed.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. In the State Senate yesterday, the bill in rela-tion to the enlargement of the locks of the Eric and Oswego canals, so as to allow the passage of federal gunboats, was considered in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading. The Metropolitan Health bill elicited a warm debate on its reference. Among other bills ordered to a third reading was that to punish frauds upon laborers and others seeking employment. In the Assembly, the bill to amend the Excise law was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill to provide for the extension of the Chenango Canal, ogether with several other Mils, were passed The Supply bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and pending the question ordering it to third reading the House adjourned.

This day is the anniversary of one of the most nportant events of the war. On this day twelve month General Beauregard fired his first shot on Fort Sumter, and thus inaugurated the war of the rebellion. A complete record of the events of the stervening space of time would fill many volumes. The steamship Bavaria, from Southampton on the 26th of March, arrived at this port at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. Her news has been

anticipated. The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company's steamer Etna will sail on Saturday, 12th inst., for Queenstown and Liverpool. The City of New York will sail on the 19th and the Kangaroo on the 26th inst., the latter yes sel having been detained over, from the 12th, in order that the steamers of this line may sail on the days originally set apart for them.

The Madrid journals of the 18th of March state that General Santana, Captain General of St. Domingo, has written for leave to visit Madrid, to pay his respects to her Majesty the Queen of Spain. and take possession of his place as Senator.

A resolution passed the Wisconsin Assembly, or the 5th inst., tendering to the President of the United States an unqualified approval of his course, from the day of his inauguration to the present time. There was but one vote against it. A number of the distinguished secession citizens

of Lexington, Missouri, have been taken to St Louis, to stand trial before the United States Dis trict Court, on charges of treason and conspiracy against the government.

The distiflery owned by Wonderly, Haydell & Co., in Collinsville, Illinois, was destroyed by fire on the 7th inst. Loss \$35,000.

The number of emigrants from Europe that arived at Hamilton, Canada, during the first three nonths of the present year, was 873. Of these 303 remained in Canada, and 570 came to the

Judge Treat, of the United States District Court at St. Louis, has required all the members of the onet, as well as the Grand and petit juries, to take the cath of allegiance to the constitution This has been done in anticipation of the large number of treason cases that will be likely to come fore the court at its present session.

The following is the result of the vote for Goernor in Connecticut :-William A. Buckingham, republican 38,862

Republican majority......... 8,275 The Legislature will stand as follows :-ocrats..... —

The booksellers' trade sale was continued all day yesterday with the same, if not increased vivor that had characterized the proceedings of Wednesday. The Western buyers continued to bid high and purchase largely. Mason's invoice sold ell and duplicated freely, Webster's school dictionaries selling by the thousand, at full duplicating prices. James Miller's list went off well. the new volume of Mrs. Browning's poems selling freely, T. B. Peterson & Brothers' Philadelphia list of novels, &c., was largely duplicated, in fact never sold better. Crosby & Nichols' Boston list came off late, but his books being always saleable found ready buyers. The principal features of today's sale are embraced in the lists of such houses as D. Appleton & Co., J. B. Lippincott & Co., D

The pilot boat Mary Anne ran ashore about half a mile below Sandy Hook on Wednesday night at half-past ten o'clock, the wind cast-northeast. No injury either to boat or crew was sustained, and it expected that she will get off in a few days.

The Board of Aldermen did not organize las vening, a quorum not being present. Adjourned the as range of the Union army. The rebels ar | to Monday, at five o'clock.

Van Nostrand, &c.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday a jury endered a verdict of \$4,000 against the owne certain ocean steamers, for services rendered by Mr. Joseph Hoxie in negotiations with the then President, Mr. Fillmore, to remit the condemna tion of those vessels seized by the government for violating the passenger laws between this port and California.

Wall street was again dull yesterday, and a desire was expressed for official reports of the victory at Pittsburg. The stock market was inactive and prices a shade lower n the morning ; in the afternoon there was rather a be ter feeling. Money was easier; six per cent is becoming the rule for call loans. Foreign exchange is quoted 112% for bankers' sterling, and 5.00 a 5.05 for france. The

ountry banks are rapidly expanding their circulation. The cotton market was steady yesterday, with sales of about 1,000 bales, closing on the basis of 27% c. a 28c. for middling uplands; included in the sales were 200 bales of strict middling do, at 281/c. The government sale of 641 bales and packages of Sea Island cotton, as previous announced, came off yesterday. It drew a good com pany, but they lacked the spirit exhibited at previous The article as a general thing being unsuitable for American manufacture, the chief purchases were made for export to Europe. The heaviest buyers were Messrs. Malthie & Co., the Messrs. Tabor, and Mr Adams. The prices obtained ranged from 29c. a 64c. chiefly within the range of 43c. a 64c. The quotatio for Sea Island cotton in Liverpool on the 21st ult. were as follows:—Ordinary and middling, 48c.; fair to good 26c. a 36c. for middling, fair and good at the same time last year. Flour was heavy and lower, especially for common grades of State and Western, which declined 5c. per bbl. Wheat was inactive and prices irregular. Corn ras in fair demand and firm, while prices were us changed. Pork was dull at \$13 for new mess and \$10 25 \$10 50 for new prime. The following government conracts were awarded yesterday, viz:-

Sugars were steady, with sales of 700 hhds., 555 boxes and 64 hhds, melado. Coffee was quiet. A small lot common Rio brought 18c. Freights were unchanged, with noderate engagements.

The Coming Great Battle at Vorktown-Preparations for a Decisive Engagement.

From all the preparations going on around Yorktown, both on the part of our own army and of the rebel chiefs, it is manifest that the greatest battle of the campaign is about to be fought there, and that the hour is close at hand when a conflict upon which the fate of treason and rebellion hangs shall be decided. That the coming battle at Yorktown will surpass that of Corinth, which has broken down the hopes of the rebels in the Southwest, no one can doubt who reads the intelligence which we publish to-day. In point of numbers engaged, as well as the issues involved upon the coming contest in Virginia, under the command of General McClellan, it is destined to exceed in importance the glorious victory of Halleck, Grant and Buell in the West.

At the battle of Pittsburg Landing there were a hundred and forty thousand men en gaged. At Yorktown a quarter of a million will be in the field. The rebels seem resolved to make the Yorktown of 1862 resemble the Yorktown of the Revolution, for they are not only concentrating an immense force at that point, which is being sent rapidly down from Richmond and Gordonsville by steamers, transports and railroads, but it is said that Jeff. Davis himself and General Joe Johnston are both there, to conduct the struggle in person. The rebel force there is now said to be fully a hundred thousand. The defences of the city extend entirely across the peninsula, flanked on one side by the James river, and the other by the York river Upon these defences there are mounted, probably; not less than five hundred guns, many of them of the largest calibre. behind it, marshalled by the leading spirit of the rebellion, and one of the most skilful generals in the service, the rebels have undoubtedly set "the hazard of the die" upon this coming battle at Yorktown. Besides, according to reliable information, the formidable monster Merrimac, with her companions, the steamers Yorktown and Jamestown, and the flotilla of tugs around them at Craney Island, are, if possible, to form a part of the rebel force in the coming action. They are only watching a chance to creep out in the darkness of night, and take part in the grand fight at Yorktown. It is to be presumed, however, that the authorities at Fortress Monroe are prepared for such an event, and will prevent the Mervimac from getting out under any

The condition of the weather has considerably retarded the operations of General McClellan's army for some days past. The roads have been impassable, even for empty wagons, so that the transport of beavy trains of military stores, artillery, and caissons was impossible The creeks were swollen and the low lands all laid under water. But, with the return of favorable weather, active operations can be resumed, and we may expect, at any time, to hear that the Waterloo of the rebellion has been fought, under the personal command of that sagacious mind whose plans for the conduct of the war have been carried out with success in everyother part of the country where our armies have come into conflict with the enemy. General McClellan will have the opportunity now to lead the army he has created into the

THE REASONS WHY GENERAL JO. JOHNSTON ARANDONED MANASSAS .- One of the rebel journals of Virginia, to quiet public opinion on the subject, says that the reasons why General Jo. Johnston abandoned Manassas are that his army, instead of being strengthened, had been for several months melting away; and that, as it was, he had completely eaten out the country around him within convenient distance of transportation. This ought to be satisfactory to the secesh of all that part of Virginia abandoned by this evacuation to the tender mercies of "the Yankees," for this explanation simply means, first, that Johnston's forces at Manassas were compelled to leave to escape from the clutches of McClellan; and, secondly, that they were forced to move off to get some-

thing to eat. That will de.

field, and the country need entertain no fears

The Centre of Military Operations in eretary the Supreme Direction

The recent order of the Secretary of War ssigning separate departments to Generals McDowell and Banks, and limiting General McClellan's command to the army on the peninsula between York and James rivers, now advancing to Richmond, completes the series of orders issued from time to time by the War Department, all looking to the centralization at Washington of the command of the whole army, under the direction of Mr. Stanton. McClellan having organized in the most splendid manner the armies of the East and the West, of the South and North, is no longer General-in-Chief; he is on the same level with McDowell and Banks, Halleck and Fremont. He is now in the field, where he wishes to be, and where he will be sure to give a good account of himself, and be relieved of a vast amount of responsibility. Every General is now responsible for his own command, and the responsibility of the direction of the whole devolves upon the Secretary of War, under the President, who is alone the legal Comman in-Chief of the Army and Navy. Every General is in communication with the Secretary by telegraph, and thus the various corps are in communication with each other, as far as intelligence is concerned.

It is true that by this new arrangement a tremendous responsibility is assumed by Mr. Stanton; and if there should be any failure of preparation or any deficiency of supplies, or if any fatal blunder should be committed in the orders issued, or in the neglect to issue them, Congress and the people will saddle the blame upon the Secretary of War, who is now the acting Commander-in-Chief of the army under the President. This is the hard side of the picture.

But it has also its bright side; and

never, since the time of the French Revo-

lution, has any man in a similar position had such an opportunity of rendering his name illustrious. Since that time no such army has ever been sent forth to do battle. In the French republic, when it was assailed by the combined armies of Europe, Carnot, at Paris, was the great "organizer of victory," and under his guidance the enemies of France were repelled at every point and the Revolution rendered triumphant. Mr. Stanton now occupies a position analogous to that of Carnot, and may make himself equally famous. For six months past McClellan has been engaged in organizing his department to his hands. There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. The Secretary of the Navy had the opportunity of taking advantage of that tide, but lost it forever. He is an honest man, and means well, but too stupid for covering all points. Some men devote too much attention to the cultivation of the outside of the head to have the inside thoroughly furnished for the work it has to do. But he is not an ambitious man, and takes all matters placidly, with a self-complacent stroke of his handsome flowing white beard. Mr. Stanton is a man of a different temperament. He wants to go ahead, and all that seems necessary for his success is to follow the advice of David Crockett-"First be sure you are right." Mr. Stanton has issued some very good war bulletins, and some not regarded altogether orthodox by the officers of the army and military authorities generally; for instance, that he issued in the latter part of February, about "the recent victories" of the Union arms, which the Secretary of War attributed to the Spirit of the Lord which entered the men, and not to their strong and disciplined battalions and heavy artillery. Experience has shown that the Lordois generally on the side which possesses these means of victory, and if our troops did not possess them the God of Battles would be against them. The old proverb. "Aid yourself, and Heaven will aid you," is good in the case of armies as well as in every business of life. Cromwell understood the philosophy of war when he said to his troops, "Put your trust in God, my boys, but keep your powder dry." We cannot, in these days, expect that Richmond, or Norfolk, or Charleston, or New Orleans will fall after the same manner as Jericho did of old, by the blast of a ram's horn trumpet. This is not an age of miracles, and the Lord now works by means adapted to the end. Napoleon rightly concluded that in war these means were the heaviest artillery and the most numerous and best troops, properly led to battle and skilfully handled in the field. He said Providence favored the side which employed such agencies.

We have no doubt, now that Mr. Stanton assumes the practical direction of the affairs of the army, and is responsible for results, he will arrive at the same conclusion, whatever he may have formerly said to the contrary. That was the time of bulletins-good, bad and indifferent. This is the period of action; and Mr. Stanton bas a magnificent field before him for the display of those practical and administrative talents essential to success embracing, at the same time, the most minute details, while sufficiently comprehensive to grasp the whole of the complicated and combined movements of a campaign whose vastness is without a precedent in the history of nations. If he fails, great will be his fall. If he succeeds, great will be his glory. He has a mighty stake at issue.

THE MERRIMAC. - Some of our contemporaries are exceedingly uneasy in reference to the monster iron-clad rebel ram, the Merrimac, and are very free with their testimony, going to show that Secretary Welles, though a good provider for his own household, is not to be trusted as the guardian of Hampton Roads. We are inclined to believe, however, that President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton bave come to the assistance of our venerable Rip Van Winkle of the Navy Department, and that he has not been permitted to sleep more than twelve hours in the day since the escape of the Nashville from Beaufort. We suspect, too, that the immense transport fleet of General McClollan's army, recently within an hour or two from Norfolk by water, offered such visible and powerful inducements for the Merrimac to come out and "run a muck" among those transports that she would have come out had she not been afraid

ONE DAY WITHOUT A VICTORY .- Yesterday, singular to relate, we received no intelligence of a victory; yet there may have been one somewhere, at a distant point, as the future may disclose. Rarely does a day pass that victory does not crown our arms in some part of wide area over which the Union troops are distributed. Perhaps we may soon have two victories to announce in one day to make up for the absence of one from our columns this

OUR GENERALS AT THE BATTLE OF PITTS-ORG LANDING .- The abolition journals never ose sight of an opportunity of wounding the Union generals, because they will not fall in with their schemes. Yesterday one of these organs of revolution assailed General Buell in the most virulent manner as being a day too late at Pittsburg.

We think it would be more becoming to wait to ascertain the facts before pronouncing so dogmatically against a general who has just won a victory. Had he not come till the battle was lost, then there might be some show of reason for the attack. But he arrived at the critical moment and saved the fight. Nobody dreamt that Beauregard would make the attack or fight anywhere but behind his intranchment at Corinth. Besides, how does the radical journal know, that Buell could have been ooner on the field? Perhaps, if the truth were known, he deserves great credit for being so soon, instead of censure for being too late. If he had come one day sooner he would, it is true, have saved life and overwhelmed the insuggent army from the outset; but there may be good reasons why he could not arrive two days before, as it was intended he should. The abolition sheet compliments the rebel generals for their quickness of sight. Why did they not see the advantage before If Buell was a day too tate, so was Beauregard

Had he made his attack on Saturday instead of Sunday he would have bagged the whole of Grant's army; and, with a little rest, would perhaps have been able to cope successfully with Buell on his arrival. His army had been concentrated at Corinth a month before. Why did he not attack the army of Grant when it first landed at Pittsburg? Why did be delay till Buell's reinforcements prevented a complete victory? Not only is Buell assailed, but Grant also, for being at the wrong side of the river and allowing himself to be surprised. By his enduring heroism Grant held the enemy at bay till Buell arrived-as Wellington held Napoleon in check at Waterloo till Blucher came. In occupying Pittsburg he, no doubt, obeyed orders, and the delay of Buell in effecting a junction with him may have been caused by circumstances which could not be foreseen. Grant had no reason to fear Beauregard alone; but it seems Johnston unexpectedly formed a junction with him, and both comhined in the attack. Such a man deserves something better than censure. All the generals and officers fought splendidly; and the great numbers of them who were wounded proves that they acquitted themselves like men.

OUR DESIGNS IN VIRGINIA AS UNDERSTOOD AT RICHMOND.—The Richmond Examiner says, first, that "the Northern mind has settled down upon the purpose of overrunning Virginia, and capturing Richmond, the Confede rate capital, at every cost." Good. Second that "in this enterprise all hearts are enlisted."; Very good. Third, that "for this purpose they have assembled an army of a hundred and eighty thousand men." Glad to hear it; but whether more or less, it will be enough' Fourth, that "the North regard the demonstra. tion against Richmond as the grand coup of the war, and that we (meaning Jeff. Davis & Co.) need not conceal from ourselves that the danger is serious and formidable." That's so. An honest confession is good for the soul. Fifth (and here our rebel Richmond philosopher is getting into deep water), he says that "while heavy bodies of federal troops will attempt to cross the country from different points on the Potomac, in conjunction with an army marching up the valley from Winchester, the heaviest columns of their forces will be landed from our river estuaries, and a march attempted along our eastern peninsulas." We dare say that they have learned in Richmend by this time that this march has not only been attempted, but is actually progressing, over all impediments. Sixth, the Examiner, with an eye upon his "Confederate" Censor, says, "it is not for us to speak of the heavy movements of our own troops that are constantly going on." but that "it is sufficient to say that our generals are cheerful and ready for the conflict." This isindeed, encouraging news; for it indicates a purpose on the part of the rebels to make a regular stand for the defence of their "Confederate capital," in which case the flower of their army will inevitably be captured or dispersed and disarmed-a disaster which, coupled with the loss of their capital and their principal foundries and factories of artillery, small arms and munitions of war, will undoubtedly be the grand comp to the rebellion.

JEFF. DAVIS ON PERFIDY,-In his congratulatory account of the exploits of the Merrimac. Jeff. Davis takes occasion to comment upon the 'perfidy" of those Union men on the Congress who killed the rebel Lieutenant Miner, after hoisting a white flag. Really, although Lieutenant Miner was killed on board the Congress, after the display of a white flag, there was no perfidy" whatever in the case. The Lleuenant was shot by riflemen on shore, who did not observe that the frigate had surrendered; and we are at a loss to see how, under these circumstances, any charge of "perfidy can be sustained against the Union men on or off the Congress. There was "perfidy" of the basest sort dis-

played during that battle, however; but the ebels have the sole guilt of it. When the Cumberland was sinking, none of the rebels on board the Merrimac, the Jamestown or the Yorktown made the slight. est effort to save the lives and make prisoners of our brave, drowning sailors. This was not civilized war, but murder, fit to be enacted under the stars and bars, or the black flag equally piratical, which the Merrimac floated at her first appearance off Craney Island. Has not Jeff. Davis some word of reprobation for this "perfidy," or are the cursed Yankees too barbarous to be fought like men?

It is singular to hear the charge of "perfidy" coming from Jeff. Davis, who has just had the audacity to advise the rebel Congress to release the returned rebel prisoners from their parole of honor, so that he may fill up the army with them. This perfidious device will doubtless be adopted and carried into effect. It will not help Jeff. Davis much, however, for the returned prisoners are few, and their desire to fight us again is very weak. Of course such perfidy will not degrade Jeff. Davis or his rebels. .They are so low, now, that Satan himself feels self-righteous when he thinks of them.

THE TRUTH, AND THE WHOLE TRUTH.-It is noticeable that all the rebel official reports of the naval engagement in Hampton Roads confine themselves entirely to the first day's fighting, claim a magnificent victory for the Merrimac, and say nothing about the second day's battle and the repulse of the Morrimac by the

Monitor hat little cheese box on a raft, which proved itself so mighty. This is very unfair of the rebel leaders. Why, the Confede rates will know nothing of the greatest naval engagement on record, will be utterly ignorant of the fame of Ericsson, and never be able to appreciate how good the Merrimac really is, and how much we can surpass her, if they are thus cheated of all information about the second day's battle. The truth, and the whole truth, should be told. The rebels did very well on that occasion, and we are not afraid to own it. Why are the rebel leaders afraid to allow their people the advantage of a Monitor to admonish them of defeat-the fate of all traitors, iron-olad, in forts, or in the open

General Halleck.-Yesterday, in giving an account of our generals who had a part in the great and glorious victory at Pittsburg Landing, a sketch of General Halleck was given, as if he was in command of the troops. This is, of course, incorrect. Had the battle been delayed for two or three days longer it is probable he would have been on the field. But, a it happened, the troops were first led by Grant, who held his ground like an Ajaz, and he was subsequently assisted by Buell, whose timely ements saved the army. For these combinations General Halleck deserves credit as the General of the Department of the Mississippi, who has the direction of all the military movements therein.

WALLACK'S TREATER. -One of the best of Morton's old, machine comedies, "Scoress Worth Knowing," was pro-duced here, for the second time, last evening. The parts were all well filled. Mr. Lester Wallack rattled and auconcered as Rostrum. Mr. Charles Fisher, in the strange, ecentric character of Nicholas Rue, showed a new as ne phase of his talents. Mr. George Holland, with bis inevitable snuffle, made Undermine amusing. Mr. Blake's April and Mr. Young's Piethera were capital hits. ar. Norton did Morton's usual amount of the sentimental in Egerton. Mrs. John Sefton played Sally Downright, and having, for almost the first time here, a part suited to her, she made quite a hit. Misses Gannon and Morant were (as ever) good. The feature of the evening was a tremendous burst of applause at Rostrum's speech: "When a prudent general has matured his plans the best thing other people can do is to keep their mouths shut and not interfere"—which sentiment the audience promptly applied to Gancal Model. shut and not interfere"—which sentime promptly applied to General McClellan campaign, and endorsed it heartily.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.-Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., benefit at this theatre last evening, playing his fine p of Alfred Evelyn, in Bulwer's standard come "Money." The notice was crowded, and we have sendom seen Mr. Wallack appear to better advantage. The other characters were all so well represented that it is impossible to name one without running through the entire cast. This evening is the last night of the "combination" of artists now engaged here. On Saturday the theatre will be closed for rehearsals, and on Monday Miss Richings will produce the "Enchantrees."

Winter Gampan.—That versatile and popular A. H. Davenport, takes his benefit at this estato night. In addition to its usual company Mr. Daves port has secured the services of Miss Fanny Herring, Mr . L. Fox and Mr. Pike, of the Bowery theatre, and Mr. Eph. Horn, of Bryants'. The Hanlon Brothe end their aid on this eccasion, and will perform several of their famous feats. The programme is one of the meet varied and attractive that we have seen for seme time.

HARARD'S MILITARY MAP OF THE SOUTHERN STATES .- WILlis P. Hazard, of Philadelphia, has published a very com-plete and correct map of the Southern States, prepared by the Committee on Inland Transportation of the of Trade of I hiladelphia, and showing all the military. rail and turnpike roads of importance throughout those States. The latest accessible authorities have been aken as a guide for the preparation of the work, and the coast is accurately drawn from the Un Coast Surveys. The map has been adopted by the Was Department as the official map for government use, and over a thousand copies have been distributed am ifferent departments of the army, for the use of the commanding officers. The Navy Department have also used a large number as guides for the army and navy novements along our coasts. Charles T. Evans, of 532 Broadway, is the agent for the sale of these maps broughout the State of New York.

The Turf.

"lovers of racing and s the turf" will be held this evening at the New York Hotel, to make arrangements for the ensuing race meeting on Long Island. Those wishing to take a hand in the nterprise should not fail to attend

Personal Intelligence. General McClellan having taken the field, Mrs. McClelan and family, ac ral Marcy, return North this week or the next.

The Fort Lafayette Prisoners. Arms 10.—The Commissioners appointed by the government to investigate the charges against the State orisoners came to the following conclusions to-day:-Released on parole of henor not to give aid or co to the enemy, Jasius Schmidt, of the schooner Eduardo, from Tampico, arrested as an alleged agent of the rebein. Wm. T. Smithson, banker, of Washington, refused to take the oath of allegiance, and was recommitted as a prisoner of State to the fort.

The following ten persons, captured on board the rebel armed schooner Royal Yacht, were recommitted to Fort Latayette as prisoners of War Thos. E. Sanders, Geo. Baker, Jno. Greenough, H. N. Deeble, Jer. Kelly, Thes. C. Fitzpatrick, Geo. Hale.

News from San Francisco.
San Francisco, April 1, 1862.
Sailed, steamer Golden Age, Fanama, carrying 250
passengers and \$620,000 in treasure for New York, and
\$130,000 for England.

Arrived, ships Wilbur Fisk, Boston : Devonshir

Glasgow.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 3, 1862.
Arrived, United States steamer Wyoming, and Narr nsett, Acapulco. Dates from Japan to the 19th of February, via Victory, Dates from stages of the property of the prope

San Francisco, April 4, 1862. Sailed, ships Charger, Flying Childers, and Aurora, alt for Hong Kong; Windeld Scott, Callao; bark Fruiterer, Japan.

The steamer John S. Wright has been purchased at \$70,000 for the China trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.

Arrived, steamer St. Louis.

Sailed, ships Dictator and Orpheus, Hong Kong; brig August, Amoor river.

Say Francisco, April 7, 1862.

Arrived ship Webfeet, New York.

News has been received from British Columbia and Oregon to the 29th ult and 24 inst. Show and frost continued to keep back adventurers to the mining regions, while scanty supplies of provisions threatened starvation in many ramote places. Flour at Fort Gales was \$75 per barrel.

City Intelligence.

APRIL 20, 1862 .- This day will be the anniversary of APRIL 20, 1862.—This day will be the anniversary of the great meeting held in Union square of this city in 1861, one year ago, presided over by Goneral Dix. This meeting thoroughly aroused the patriotism of the country. The anniversary occurs this year on Sunday. We suggest that a similar meeting be held this year in the same place, Union square, on Saturday, the 19th day of April, when the scople can take a review of the proceedings of the previous year in putting down the rabellion. Would it not be well for the Union Committee, appointed by the Union meeting on the 20th day of April has, to call a meeting for Saturday, and make their annual report to the people who appointed them?

Fig. 10 Deans Singer—Loss About \$45,000.—Furmusa

FIRE IN DUANE SHREE-LOSS ABOUT \$45,000 .-- FURTHER PARTICULARS.—The second floor, where the fire is sup-

PARRICULASS.—The second floor, where the first supposed to have originated, was occupied by A. Humphreys, importer of linen goods, and not by D. Sterrata & Co., as before stated.

The following is a list of the insurances and probable The following is a list of the insurances and probable closs \$1,000; insured for \$4,000 in the Marchanta' and Mechanica' Insurance Company. First floor—Moffman, Place & Co., dealers in genilemen's turnishing goods; loss about \$4,000; insured for \$15,000, in the Relief, New York, Atma and Commenwealth Lesurance companies. Second floor—A. Humphreys, importer of linens; loss about \$3,000; insured in the Reyal, Home and Hanover Insurance companies. Third floor, front part—James Grower, agent, lastings and damasks, loss about \$6,000; insured for \$7,000 in the Excelsior and Relief Insurance companies. Fourth and Fifth floors and rear part of third floor—Inwid Sterrati & Co., importers of embroideres and laces; loss about \$20,000; insured for \$25,000 in the following complaines—Continental, \$10,000; Lorden the first floor in the following complaines—Continental, \$10,000; Lorden the first floor in the following complaines—Continental, \$10,000; Lorden the first floor in the following complaines—Continental, \$10,000; Lorden the first floor in the first floor in the first floor in the following complaines—Continental, \$10,000; Lorden the floor in the first floor in the first floor in the first floor in the floor in the first floor in the first floor in the fl